

XVIII. *Some Additions to the Coleopterous Fauna of Japan.* By D. SHARP.

[Read 6th July, 1874.]

SINCE my former papers on the Water-beetles and Staphylinidæ of Japan were presented to the Society, I have received some additional specimens from Mr. Lewis as well as from other sources, and am enabled to add the following species to the list of Japanese insects:—

Eunectes sticticus, Linn. This widely-distributed insect has been found in Japan by Mr. Lewis.

Dytiscus marginalis, Linn. I have a single male individual of this species labelled as coming from Japan; though it differs in one or two respects very slightly from European specimens, I do not think it can be considered a distinct species.

Gyrinus curtus, Mots. I have now obtained more individuals of the small species of *Gyrinus* alluded to in my former paper. Motschoulsky's short description of *G. curtus* does not permit me to decide with certainty whether these specimens belong to the species he intended under that name; but as it appears to me very probable that they do, I will merely reproduce here his description; noting that the inflexed margin of the elytra is reddish, and that the width is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ — $1\frac{1}{3}$ lin. in my specimens.

Gyrinus curtus, Mots. Bull. Mosc. 1866, i. p. 165.

“*Statura G. natatori*, sed brevior, ovatus, nitidus, supra plumbeo-niger, sutura ænea, subtus niger, elytrorum margine subtus anoque brunneis, pedibus testaceis; elytris æqualiter punctato-striatis, interstitiis planis, apice lato arquatim truncato. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.; lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.”

Cercyon quisquilius, Linn. A single specimen of this species has been recently received by Mr. Lewis from Kawatchi, Japan.

Cercyon ustus, n. sp. Ovalis, nitidus, fuscus, limbo dilutius; antennis, palpis pedibusque testaceis; crebre punctatus, elytris evidenter punctato-striatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species is closely allied to our *Cercyon aquaticum* and *Cercyon laterale*, but is smaller than either of these, and also has the palpi shorter than they are in those species; the pale legs and palpi also readily distinguish it from *C. aquaticum*, and the more rounded hind angles of the thorax, as also the striae of the elytra (which are not deeper behind), from *C. laterale*. The head is black, and its punctuation is distinct and moderately close. The thorax is pitchy, with the sides yellowish, and distinctly rounded near the hind angles; its punctuation similar to that of the head. The elytra vary in colour, being generally of a testaceous colour, much infuscated; the amount of the infuscation varying considerably; they are distinctly and moderately closely punctured, and each has also nine rows of fine punctures; the sutural one becomes towards the extremity an impressed stria, but the other rows do not. The legs are entirely yellow.

Cercyon olivaceus, n. sp. Brevis, rotundatus, castaneus, nitidus; elytris evidenter striatis, striis quatuor internis postice profundioribus, interstitiis obsolete punctatis. Long. circiter 2 mm.

About the size of *Megasternum boletophagum*, but less convex than that species. Antennae and palpi yellow; the apical joints of the latter very slender. Head moderately closely and distinctly punctured. Thorax rather finely and only moderately closely punctured. The striae on the elytra are at the basal portion formed by rows of fine distinct punctures; but the internal striae become deep towards the extremity, so that the punctures there disappear; the external striae, on the other hand, are formed entirely by rows of punctures, which are obsolete towards the base, but distinct near the extremity; the punctuation of the interstices is obsolete. The legs are yellow. The under-surface does not differ from the ordinary European species of *Cercyon*.

Cercyon sorax, n. sp. Angustus, ovalis, castaneus, capite obscuriore; prothorace subtiliter punctato, elytris

evidenter striatis, striis punctatis, interstitiis (vix punctatis) postice convexis. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

About the size of *C. pygmæum*, but narrower and less convex than that species, and remarkable from the very distinct striæ of the elytra. The legs, antennæ and palpi yellowish. The head and thorax are finely and not densely punctured; the base of the latter is also furnished with a row of closely-placed, fine but distinct punctures. On the under-surface the centre of the metasternum is raised as a large, flat, almost pentagonal surface, finely and sparingly punctured and shining; the mesosternal plate is broad and very strongly punctured. The anterior tibiæ are without any notch on the outer edge.

Of this very distinct species I have seen only two individuals, one of which I have had the misfortune to lose at the moment of completing my description. The structure of its meso- and meta-sternal plates will perhaps cause the species to be ultimately separated from *Cercyon* as a distinct genus.

Cyclonotum simplex, n. sp. Rotundato-ovale, nigrum, nitidum, crebre punctatum, antennarum basi, palpisque testaceis; tarsorum posticorum articulo primo, 2° duplo longiore. Long. 5 mm.; lat. $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

This species very greatly resembles *C. hispanicum*, Küster, and is about the size of that species, but is narrower in proportion to its length; it has the scutellum much narrower than in *C. hispanicum*, the tibiæ rather more slender, and the basal joint of the four hinder tarsi longer; the punctuation of the elytra is scarcely so coarse towards the extremity. In all other respects, so far as I can see, it agrees with *C. hispanicum*.

I have this species from China as well as Japan.

Cyclonotum breve, n. sp. Subhæmisphericum, nitidum, nigrum, crebre punctatum, antennarum basi palpisque testaceis, pedibus piceis. Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ —4 mm.; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species is closely allied to *C. orbiculare*, but is less oblong and more hemispheric in form, and has the palpi yellow; the punctuation of the elytra is a little coarser; the hind tarsi are nearly similar in length in the two species, but are just a trifle longer in *C. breve*. From *C. simplex* the smaller size, more hemispheric form,

coarser punctuation and shorter hind tarsi readily distinguish it.

Cryptopleurum atomarium, Fab. var.? A single specimen of a *Cryptopleurum*, sent to me by Mr. Lewis, appears to differ from our European *C. atomarium* by the finer sculpture and more distinct pubescence of its upper surface. Whether it be a distinct species or not I cannot yet decide. A specimen of *C. atomarium* from Amurland, in my collection, does not appear to differ from our Scotch specimens.

Megasternum gibbulum, Mots. A number of specimens of a small *Megasternum* appear on their upper surface to differ from *M. boletophagum* only by their more coarsely and closely punctured head and thorax. Motschoulsky's short diagnosis of *M. gibbulum* from Japan indicates that species as differing from *M. boletophagum* only by its broader form. Though the specimens before me do not seem to me to be broader than ordinary specimens of *M. boletophagum*, there can be little doubt, I should think, that they must belong to the species intended by Motschoulsky, as it is not at all probable that there should exist in Japan two species so closely allied to *M. boletophagum*. The species from Japan, though so closely resembling the European *M. boletophagum*, is certainly distinct therefrom, for whereas in *M. boletophagum* the first abdominal segment is closely and distinctly punctured, and the others are shining and impunctate, in the Japan species, on the other hand, all the segments are very distinctly punctured. The prosternal plate also differs much in the two species; in *M. boletophagum* its centre is elevated, whereas it is not so in the species from Japan.

TRYGÆUS, nov. gen. (*Staphylinidæ*.)

Corpus latum, transversim convexum.

Antennæ apicem versus leviter incrassatæ.

Labrum corneum, transversum, medio emarginatum, utrinque membranâ prominente barbatâ munitum.

Labium mento corneo, brevi, transverso, margine anteriore medio recto, versus latera leviter oblique truncato. Ligula medio incisa, brevi, transversa, dense barbata. Palpi labiales breves, articulo 2° primo duplo brevior, 3° primo æquali.

Mandibulæ robustæ, acutæ, apice incurvæ.

Maxillæ malâ superiore dense barbatâ, inferiore membranaceâ, apice barbatâ. Palpi maxillares filiformes, sat elongati, articulo 2° primo paulo brevior, 3° primo paulo longior.

Coxæ anticæ elongatæ, transversæ, sed vix prominentes.

Stigmata prothoracica occulta, prothoracis parte cornea posteriore ab anteriore bene separata; acetabulis intermediis profundis.

Elytra elongata, metanoto multo longiora.

Abdomen conicum, segmentis tribus dorsalibus perspicuis.

Tibiæ longitudinaliter carinatæ, breviter spinulosæ.

Tarsi quinque-articulati.

This very remarkable insect should be placed in the *Piestini* near *Trigonurus*. The anterior coxæ are about as prominent as in *T. Mellyi*, but the posterior side piece of the thorax is well separated from the anterior portion, leaving the coxæ visible in the intervening space; the structure of the tibiæ distinguishes it unmistakeably from *Trigonurus*.

The mentum appears to have the anterior portion membranaceous and retractile; when it is extended the anterior margin then appears prominent in the middle, much as in *Trigonurus*. The insertion of the antennæ is just as in *Trigonurus*.

Reiche in the "Annales de la Soc. Ent. France, 1865," p. 642, has established a distinct group for the genus *Trigonurus*, affirming that it is distinguished from the *Piestides* by its labrum not being furnished with lateral appendages; but I find, on mounting the labrum of *T. Mellyi* in Canada balsam, that these appendages are very distinctly present, though unusually delicately formed: and I see no sufficient reason why *Trigonurus*, as well as *Trygæus*, should not form part of the group *Piestides* as at present understood; though it must be admitted that the elongate elytra and pointed hind body are exceptional characters for the group.

Trygæus princeps, n. spec. Convexus, nitidus, nigricans, antennarum basi tarsisque obscure rufescentibus; prothorace grosse punctato; elytris profunde striato-punctatis. Long. 7 mm.; lat. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Antennæ distinctly thickened towards the extremity, the five basal joints reddish and glabrous (the others pubescent); first joint rather long and stout, 2nd joint short, 3rd long and slender, twice as long as the 2nd, joints 6—10 black, the first of them longer than broad, the 2nd scarcely so long as broad; 11th joint short, pointed, reddish. Palpi and horny parts of the mouth reddish, the soft parts exerted and visibly densely pubescent. Head distinctly but irregularly punctured, the margin over the insertion of the antennæ distinctly raised, and on the inner side of this the surface is broadly depressed. Thorax nearly twice as broad as it is long, the sides rounded and narrowed towards the front; the base is excavate on each side, so that the hinder angles are almost acute, and besides this it is also a little emarginate in front of the scutellum; it is densely covered with coarse punctures, but at the base the punctures are almost wanting in the middle, and at the hind angles. Scutellum large and very smooth and shining. Elytra nearly twice as long as the thorax is in the middle, convex both transversely and longitudinally, each has eight deep broad striae, these being coarsely punctured, the interstices quite impunctate, the extremity is rounded; the three exposed segments of the hind body are of a pitchy colour, and distinctly punctured. The legs are pitchy, the tarsi reddish, these about half as long as the tibiae. This species occurs sparingly in damp places, in the wood around Maiyasan Temple, Hiogo. In spring, beneath fallen and decaying leaves, and later on, in the summer, it may be beaten off the lower foliage of various shrubs.

LIST OF SPECIES.

DYTISCIDÆ.

- Ennectes sticticus*, Linn.
Dytiscus marginalis, Linn.

GYRINIDÆ.

- Gyrinus curtus*, Mots.

HYDROPHILIDÆ.

- Cercyon quisquilius*, Linn.
ustus, n. sp.

HYDROPHILIDÆ—continued.

- Cercyon olivrus*, n. sp.
sorex, n. sp.
Cyclonotum simplex, n. sp.
breve, n. sp.
Cryptopleurum atomarium, Fab.
Megasternum gibbulum, Mots.

STAPHYLINIDÆ.

- Trygæus princeps*, n. sp.